VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 444569

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Akanksha

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
26.08.23.

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Baba Joga Singh School, Karol Bagh.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

VISION IAS

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISION IAS

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pressure groups refer to "non-party political formations", comprising of people with shared interests and demand to exert pressure on government for favourable policy.

Ecological pressure groups' role in public participation

(1) Mobilise the victims of blind development.

Eg Chipko Andolan brought together women against deforestation by sports manufacturers.

(2) ~~Mainstream~~ Empower people to gain control over their socio-economic development

[eg] PESA enabled Dongria Kondhs to reject mining proposal by vedanta in Niyamgiri.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

[Responsiveness]

(1) Mainstreaming ecological concerns.

[eg] Narmada Bachao Andolan's protest against Sardar Sarovar dam.

(2) Animal rights

[eg] PETA's campaign against Jallikattu

(3) protect marginalised persons rights.

[eg] Vandana Shiva's organisation campaign on seed sovereignty

(4) Harmonious co-existence and protection

[eg] Forest Rights Act 2006 legislated.

Thus, the environmental pressure groups have democratised the public space in India, by harmonising the interest of poorest with nature.

www.visionias.in

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

The Right to Profession guaranteed by the constitution under Article 19 is paradoxically ~~kept~~ withheld from some, including sex workers. The recent SC acknowledgment of sex work as profession is a much needed balm.

Significance of the acknowledgment

(1). shall expedite steps to institute safeguards in sex work

[eg] Right against violence.

[eg] Right against police harassment

(2). ~~Sho~~ Provide the basis for including sex work in welfare schems.

[eg] can be included in

PM Kaushal Vikas Yojna, MUDRA Yojna, etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Remove Stigma, and move towards recognising dignity of sex workers.

(4) Rehabilitate forced sex workers, while ensure safe workplaces for those choosing it

Ep Need for POSH Act in sex work.

Challenges
- Stigma associated with sex work and prostitution
- Deep linkages of pimps with politicians, criminals and drug cartels.
- Prevalent trafficking of women and girls.
- Lack of political will.

Regulating safe, remunerative and ~~Cho~~ violence free sex work is an important pre requisite for fulfilling India's obligation in CEDAW, Beijing platform for action

3. भारत में नि:शुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

District legal services authority are statutory bodies established under the legal services authority act, 1987 for securing free legal aid (A. 39A) to every citizen.

Role played by DLSA

① Provide free legal counsel and representation to identified classes like women, children, transgenders, victims of disasters, labourers etc

② Give proper guidance around giving statements, gathering and providing evidence.

③ Operationalise and secure the rights given by law.

to citizens, including right to ~~legal~~ lawyer.

(4) File cases, photocopy of court documents free of cost.

(5) Spread awareness of legal rights and provisions. through para-legal volunteers

Challenges → (1) lack of awareness among citizens regarding services and requirement of DSLSA

(2) [eg] Aadhar mandatory but not all citizens have it

(3) lackadaisical approach of lawyers..
[eg] absenteeism, frequent adjournments

(4) Some lawyers misuse this opportunity to recruit ~~cand~~ clients for private practice.

Overall, DLSA is a very important step for legal accessibility to every citizen, and needs minor revamping to make law for the people, by the people and of the people"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, the Ministry of Law and Justice has raised the need for reforming the collegium system of judicial appointments, that has evolved through the three judges cases.

Concerns about Collegium

① No check and balance:
Judiciary appointing its own members violates separation of of powers.

② Opaque nature of appointment
eg Closed door consultation
eg no official minutes of collegium deliberations.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Favouritism and stereotypes might play a role.

eg Gender under-representation

Lower courts	HC & SC.
30% women judges (recruited through examinations)	11-12% women (chosen by collegium)

(4) Zealous overturning of legislative attempts to check judiciary.

eg Declaring NJAC as unconstitutional

Judicial Accountability bill has been tabled in the legislature for checking judicial concentration of power. However for a healthy democracy, check and balance should be balanced with securing the independence of judiciary (not "committed judiciary")

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil services are known for ~~the~~ professionalism ~~in~~ ~~over~~ and merit based recruitment and training. However, the steel frame of India needs more fortifications

Reforms Required

① Code of ethics to be legislated – (2nd ARC)

② Changing nomenclature to development commissioner to highlight welfare role – (Bibek Debroy)

③ shift from generalisation

to specialisation

(4) lateral entry at higher level of services.

(5). Allow civil servants, after a stage to gain specialised skills ~~by~~ ~~a~~ through further education

(6). Mid ~~ler~~ career training and examination.

~~If~~ Civil services ~~see~~ reforms should be ~~a~~ under independent body like UPSC, which deliberates and implements them in consultation with government, public and other stakeholders.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Leveraging private finance through bonds and PPP has become "new commonsense" in development projects and increasingly catching the imagination of social sector entrepreneurs too.

Benefits of Social Impact Bonds.

(1) can be easily mobilised through platforms.

Eg social stock exchange.

(2) Transparency in use and returns of finance.

(3) Easy channel for philanthropists

(4) Bridge the demand-supply gap in social sector finance

5) Bring economies of scale to social development.

[eg] Invest in similar projects at one go.

Concerns

1) Might not get investors for high gestation projects and profit-wise uncertain projects.

(2) Volatility in stock exchange

[eg] bubbles created because of speculative value

(3) Takes away the contact-intensive nature of social service, that gives satisfaction.

(4) Mechanical exercise.

~~For being successful~~, Social Stock exchanges have been considered by the government for welfare finance, and shall play an important role in Sabka Saath, Sabka Vishwas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Even as the female enrollment ratio in higher education on rise, the female Labour force participation rate is at a paltry 30% (PLFS data), against the male LFPR of 77%.

~~Reasons for~~

Need for addressing education-employment gap

① Return of Investment low in education if women don't join workforce.

② Lack of women empowerment because of financial dependence

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Demographic dividend window: till 2041 (Economic Survey 2018-9)
→ need for "all hands on deck"

(4) Democratising the family responsibility and care work.
→ easier if women take up jobs.

(5). Breaking stereotypes: of women being unproductive.
Eg KIRAN, CURIE to bring women in STEM research.

Way Forward
- Women centric placement in educational institutions
- Companies encouraged to recruit mothers with gaps in career.
- Maternity benefit, POSH acts to be rigorously implement.

Waris Dirie, the UN Goodwill ambassador said that women turn mountains every day. It is time to project in workplace, for SDG 5 (Gender Equality)

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil Registration system refers to the system of registering death, births and other demographic details of citizens.

Need for revamping

(1) Proper tracking of population size, growth, ageing, health requirements etc

(2) Curbing illegal migration

(3) Identify beneficiaries for welfare services

eg Ayushman Bharat

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Identify development priorities.

~~[e] Aspire~~

Challenges

(1) Thin reach of government in tribal and remote areas.

(2) Apprehensions of surveillance

(3) Data leakage.

Civil Registration systems needs to be digitised, with adequate data protects laws for appropriate socio-development planning.

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IMF is one of the two Bretton woods institutions instituted in the aftermath of world wars to facilitate post war reconstruction and stability of international currency system.

Key areas of Reform

① Still reflecting post war scenario.

eg. The president always from some european country or USA

② Dispense with the weighted voting system.

(3) Need for doing away with coercive instruments like conditionalities.

- replace with persuasive tools.

(4) Reform the narrow focus on fiscal discipline

[eg] welfare projects need to be recognised and permitted.

(5). Greater inter-operability with world Bank's development focus.

The above reforms are must if IMF is to stay relevant in the changing, multi polarising, globalised world. It has to be an institution belonging to all countries rather than a "gendarme of international rentier class"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

For the longest time, India's relationship with west Asia has remained confined to import of crude oil, which is now changing.

Shifting concerns from Geopolitics to Geo-economics.

(1). India developing Chabahar port in Iran (now removed)

(2) Investment in Farzad-B gas field.

(3) Investment in Duqm port, in Oman

(4). Growing cooperation with OIC and Gulf cooperation council.

(5) Using G20 as a platform for collaborating with countries like Saudi Arabia through economic and Sherpa track

A peaceful west Asia is in the interest of India, and thus its collaborations beyond geopolitics is highly desirable.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competetion Commission of India is a statutory body under the competetion Act 2002, to enforce standards of healthy competetion in market and monitor implementation of anti trust laws.

Significance of CCI

(1) Regulatory role in market to ensure healthy rivalry

(2) Smooth functioning of invisible hand of market.

(3) Ensure that big corporations like Amazon, Apple etc do not indulge in ~~predat~~ malpractices

- that harm small producers and retailers.

[eg] Predatory Pricing by Amazon.

(4) Make sure that tax cuts and input tax credit is benefitting customers in form of reduced prices.

(5). Deliberate on the standards of ~~compel~~ ~~st~~ products to be maintained so that competetive edge in international market

(6) Take suo moto cognisance of violations

(7) Investigate offences as a civil court
— summon people and documents
— examine people on oath
— decision regarded as civil decree.

(8). submit report to president

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

~~Conv~~ ~~CCI is an important~~

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Concerns

- loopholes in the legislative framework render it toothless
- Parliament does not table the reports for years.
- less suo moto cognisance
- vacancies.

CCI is undoubtedly an important component of regulatory dimension of state. However, it needs to be armed with more wide ranging powers to make it a true guarantor of competetive ~~and~~ economy and good corporate governance.

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ambedkar had cautioned that with the power of media, it is "easy to create great leaders".
This exactly is the phenomena of paid news, where popularity in elections is manufactured :-

Need to make paid news an offence

① for free and fair elections
eg allow "best-man to win" rather than the most rich.

② Reduce the role of money and muscle power

③ Curb criminalisation of politics.

④. Retain the character of "4th pillar of democracy" by media.

(5). Protect the right to know of the ~~preser~~ people, preserved in Constitution (A 19(1)(a) and RTI)

(6) Curb the role of freebies.

(7) Elections to be fought on developmental agenda rather than manufactured lies.

Concerns in criminalising paid news-

(1) Increase election disputes: thus reducing the legitimacy of process.

(2) Problem of overburdened judiciary

[-9] Over 3 crore cases pending.

(3) Difficult to detect

(4) Limited powers of election

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Commission
[eg] no powers of investigation
[eg] no power to derecognise political parties.

Way forward
- Determine party wise election expenditure limit (currently, candidate wise)
- legislation (amendment to RPA 1951) to make it paid news an offence.
- strict action on media persons / channels if found guilty

As the 4th pillar of democracy, it is paradoxical that media is implicated in corrupting democracy. Press Bureau of India needs to be roped in to start self imposed regulations of media for fair, transparent and morally incorruptible media and politics

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Doctrine of essentiality was ~~prop~~ innovated by the courts in the Shirur Mutt case, 1954 which since then has become an important precedent in adjudicating religious cases.

Instances in which the doctrine of essentiality used

Ayodhya judgment
↳ mosque is not an essential feature and namaz can be offered anywhere.

Sabrimala case
→ restriction on young women's entry not essential

Saira Bano.
→ Triple Talaq. not an essential feature of Islam.

Advantages of the doctrine

(1) Allow courts to balance between religious group rights and individual rights of equality, dignity etc.

(2) Maintain principled distance from all religions.

(3) Mutually acceptable doctrine among religions.

(4) Adjudicate on the constitutionality of religious practices and government decisions.

Downsides of the doctrine

(1) Essential doctrine is externally determined rather than internally defined by a religious group

(2) Can cause resentment and

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

unrest among a religious group.

(3) Charges of favouritism and pseudo secularism.

(4) Instance of Judicial overreach

→ Courts neither equipped, nor entitled to adjudicate essentiality.

Way forward

(1) ~~Ena~~ Allow arriving at essential doctrine through discussion within and among religious group.

(2) Encourage reform from within community along PRs.

So far, the doctrine of essentiality has served India well in balancing the demands of various religious on one hand, and between religious and regius on the other. Thus this Indian innovation should be retained as a part of "Sarva Dharm Sambhav".

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The recent report of EAC-PM has further bolstered the aim of minimum government, maximum governance by suggesting a limit to the size of government.

Need for downsizing the government?

(1). ~~Bud~~ Burden on public exchequer:

eg service delivery by government and supporting infrastructure is costly.

(2) Delays and Run off costs

eg CAG noted that cost of Faridabad highway was sanctioned at 18 km/hour but incurs 250 km/h.

(3) strong private sector has emerged in India to takeover.

(4) withdrawal of state from economy has reduced its revenue sources.

[eg] Disinvestment of PSUs like LIC → no dividend → reduced income.

(5) Concerns about Bureaupathology.

[eg] Parkinson's law says that government create work for each other.

Concerns regarding downsizing

(1) Experience of private sector in service delivery is mixed.

(2) Concerns of equity and accessibility and affordability.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) NGOisation of development

→ ad hoc approach, mis-appropriation of funds etc.

(4) Profiteering over marginalised concerns.

[eg] Attempt at copper mining in Niyamgiri hills, abode of Dongria Kondhs.

Way forward

→ Govt size reduce but take over regulator role

→ Zero budgeting.

→ Single window clearances. [eg] PARIVESH.

→ lateral entry in higher bureaucracy

with Digital Kranti, and reduction in compliances, the government has taken the first steps towards downsizing government.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IoE (Institute of eminence) scheme was envisaged for the greenfield and brownfield educational institutions to catapult them to world class centers of ~~power~~ education

Features of IoE scheme

1. For both greenfield & brownfield institutions
2. For both public & private
3. Public institutions to receive ₹ 100 crore financial support
4. private institutions to receive non financial support.

However, the dream has not yet materialised for several reasons.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gaps in Design and Implementation

(1) Very few institutes selected, which does not allow for an ecosystem creation for eminence.

(2) Unutilised funds: more than 50% of funds not disbursed.

(3) shifting focus on education policy rather than making IoE an anchor

Eg - NEP focus on
- MERU
- Indian Branches of foreign universities
- Academic bank of credit (ABC).
- Making colleges autonomous.

(4) Inclusion of greenfield projects risky!

[eg] might not take off or get abandoned.

Way Forward

- Develop synergies between IoE
- collaboration among academicians
- Bridge industry-academic gap.
- Make centres of excellence in IoE on upcoming areas like AI, Robotics etc.

In addition to bolstering IoE, there is a need to invest in public education institutions for India to reach its aim of 50% Gross enrolment ratio ~~of~~ by 2030, (NEP)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digital public infrastructure refers to ICT digital applications which perform important public service delivery role. These include Aadhar, COWIN, ~~Ay~~ Udyam Portal etc.

Role in public service delivery

(1) ~~Hea~~ ~~Ac~~ Identify Beneficiaries out of a census

Eg Ayushman Bharat health insurance on basis of socio eco caste census.

(2) Online booking and filing services.

Eg e filing of cases in ~~Supreme~~ Courts

[eg] e filing of RTI

[eg] Delhi doorstep delivery

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Bridge inclusion of accessibility barrier.

a) Help fill inclusion exclusion error.

[eg] Aadhar seeding of PDS. has helped in weeding out ghost beneficiary.

(b) Livestreaming of Supreme court cases and virtual hearing

*) help in bridging the transport cost and disability barrier.

(3) Transparency and Accountability.

a) Tracking of services.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

[eg] Digitisation of Ration card in Chattisgarh and MP allow for GPS and SMS tracking of grains.

b) Digital availability of criminal records of MPs / MLAs allow making informed decision.

Considerations and way forward

1. Expedite Bharat Net
2. State subsidy in providing smartphones for all
   [eg] Indira Gandhi Smartphone Yojna
3. Phase wise digitisation to overcome digital divide.
4. village / Panchayat level digital training classes
5. Include civil society ~~act~~ organisation to take DPI to all

Digitisation is an important component of good governance and Industry 4.0, but must be balanced with equity

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Health mission envisages universal health care, where everyone, at all times and places is able to get adequate and affordable health care.

Measure for Right to health for all
- National health mission
- National digital Health mission
- Ayushman Bharat
- PM Jan Arogya Yojna.

However gaps remain.

Social gaps-

1) Urban-rural disparity: 80% of

doctors and 60% of hospitals in urban areas.

(2) Poor priority to women's care, leading to 'missing women'

(3) ASHA workers responsible for taking health services "to the last mile" paid below minimum wage.

Financial

① Low expenditure: only 2.1% of GDP spent on health (Economic Survey)

② High out of pocket expenditure.

Eg 48% of all expenditure on health is OOP.

Infrastructural

① Digital health far fetched

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

eg. 54% people in India do not use internet (UNESCO).

(2) Hospitals lacking basic facilities like medicines, electricity etc.

Way forward

(1) Spend at least 2.5% of GDP on health (Eco. Survey)

(2). Hospitals and Primary health care within 5 km radius of every house.

Increase the number of doctors per 1000 population

Health is a core component of human development, and ~~unless~~ right to health should be made a justiciable right (like right to food), ~~India~~ for a healthy, prosperous population.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NALSA case in Supreme court accorded the status of "third gender" to the transgenders in India, thus defying the two-sex model. Since then several ~~leg~~ measures have to been taken:-

Steps taken

- Transgender Rights Act
  - ↳ Right to health, accomodation
  - ↳ Right against violence.
  - ↳ Right to livelihood
- National council for transgender.
- Consitutional Bench hearing on same sex marriage by LGBTQIA+

However these steps have not brought a transformating in Indian society.

Reasons for Gaps in Transformation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Inadequacies in the TG Act

[eg] The act does not provide for reservation for TG in education and employment, as NALSA case prescribed.

(2) ~~Sto~~ Stigma, Stereotype and Prejudices

[eg] Transgender as effeminate

[eg] Transwomen as being "men-in-disguise" and thus threat to women.

(3) Criminalisation of Begging (their traditional occupation) with no other livelihoods.

(4) Lack of unisex and TG friendly washrooms and infrastructure in public spaces.

(8). Societal change is slow.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way Ahead

(1) Reservation for TG in education and jobs (NALSA case)

(2) TG friendly infrastructure

(3) A component of schemes like MUDRA, Credit guarantee scheme for TG.

(4) Skill development.

Unless each and every sexual minority is supported in their development, according to Yogyakarta principles, the dream of Sab "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vishwas will not fructify.

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is characterised by uneasy cooperation, with ~~to~~ India sharing membership with its 2 hostile neighbours, China and Pakistan.

Strained Ties with China and Pakistan

① Territorial conflicts

eg over POK, Sir Creek and Siachen with Pakistan

eg over Aksai Chin, Arunachal pradesh with China.

② China - Pakistan Economic corridor : passes through POK

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Military insecurity

[eg] ~~Bot~~ Possibility of a two front war

(4) Other issues.

Pakistan

→ terror funding
→ state sponsored attacks by JeM, LeT.
→ Indus water dispute.

China

→ Disagreement over Tibetan refugees.
→ string of Pearls in Indian ocean.

[Impact on SCO of this hostility]

(1) Unable to use the ~~RT~~ RATS platform effectively for anti-terrorism operations.

(2) Possibility of China-Pakistan axis that ~~a~~ isolates India.

(3) China's dominance in form

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

major shareholding.

(4) Lack of ~~foundations~~ democratic principles as foundations.

(5) Difficult to negotiate with two non democratic countries

Way Ahead
- use SCO to put forward its concerns
- Bandwagoning with other SCO members.
- Increase cooperation on other issues like trade, development to reduce military hostility.

India's step to use QUAD, BRICS etc to counter Pakistan China axis is appreciable.

But as Gujral doctrine believed "a neighbourhood cannot be ignore ~~reckoned~~, and peace must be achieved at all cost

20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ICET initiative between India and USA has important significance for their partnership and environmentally sustainable transition.

Benefits

1. Non-volatile and consensual basis to India - US partnerships

2. Stable as compared to geopolitical concerns which are shifting

Eg USA oscillates between containing China and rapprochement

अभ्यर्थियों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Help in securing sustainable energy transitions

(4) Make Indian-USA cooperation multi lateral.

Challenges.

~~(1) USA climate~~

(1) USA's CAATSA sanctions might force India to be dependent on America.

(2) Constant pull of unipolarity from USA.

All said and done, technology can be a huge leveller in the unequal field of international politics. iCET represents a welcome step in India USA relationship.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 444569.

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Akanksha

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga Singh School, Karol Bagh.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

VISION IAS

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISION IAS

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food security refers to the availability of adequate, safe and nutritions food, to all people, at all places and time. at affordable costs (UN World food program)

Dimensions
- Affordability
- Safe
- Nutritions
- Adequate

India's Performance

(1) Affordability : Good.

Right to affordable.

food under National food security act

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Safe : Poor

eg Rotting foodgrains in silos → mycotoxins.

eg Chemical fertiliser overuse.

(3) Nutritions : Poor

eg. Hidden hunger.

eg Cereals dominate products like rice and wheat

(4) Adequate : Poor

eg 107/121 in Global hunger index.

India should improve and evaluate its performance in all the above metrics to truly bring about inclusive development.

www.visionias.in

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Industry 4.0 consists of AI, Blockchain, IOT have taken over all the areas, and agriculture is no different.

Use of technology for agricultural transformation

① Precision agriculture.
Eg Soil health monitor

② Internet of things for micro irrigation

(2) Blockchain : use of ~~to~~ monitoring benefits and delivery of scheme.

(4) Chat GPT : can help in determining inputs

(3). Drone surveillance : for checking pest attacks.

(6)

Wadhwa Committee has also suggested digitisation of food management practices ~~for~~

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

De-dollarisation of the economy refers to the replacement of dollars (greenback) with other domestic currency like rupee, in international transactions.

Factors

(1). Ascendency of currencies like ₹ in terms of stability.

(2) Other initiatives like

→ Masala Bonds.

→ Full current account convertability.

→ Vostro Accounts for

(3) Decline in the economic dominance of USA since washington consensus in 1980s

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Multipolar economic world order

- eg Beijing Consensus.
- eg Push for reforming WTO, IMF etc
- eg other multilateral agencies like Asian development bank from global south

I think that dollar shall remain the hegemonic hard currency for ~~one or two~~ the next decade however, ~~at~~ in the meantime, other currencies like rupee, Yen etc shall be ascedent, on back of full current and capital account convertability (Tarapore Committee) to establish a truly multipolar currency systems

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's food subsidy has breached the "de minimis" criteria under the Amber box of Agreement on Agriculture by WTO.

Pressure from world
- → Bring down subsidy to less than 10%.
- → Replace trade distorting practices with others.
- → Countervailing measures by europe & USA

Merit in Food Subsidy

① Curb Hunger and malnutrition

fact India 107/121 in Global hunger index.

(2). Procurement of foodgrains from farmers
- for assured returns.
- avoid distress sale.

(3) facilitate human development, poverty alleviation

(4) Taking care of migrant population
[eg] One nation, One ration card.

(5) Targetting the poorest, and most vulnerable.
[eg] Antyodaya Anna Yojna
[eg] Pregnant and lactating mothers under NFSA

India should resist the pressures of lowering food subsidy from west, but should make it more efficient through Digital India for prosperous. India @ 100

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has 4% of water resources and 18% of world's population, thus making water conservation initiatives a top priority.

[Initiatives by government]

(1) Jal Jeevan Abhiyan : 55 l/ per capita tap water to rural households.

(2) Jal Shakti Abhiyan : water conservation

(3) Atal Bhujal Yojna : sustainable groundwater conservation.

(4) Interlinking of rivers : to connect water deficit areas to water rich areas.

[eg] Ken Betwa.

Required priority for water Quality and ~~Inter~~ availability needed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. Scarcity: UN water report says that 26% of population lacks safe water

2. Polluted stretches of rivers
   [eg] most in Maharashtra, Kerala, Bihar.

3. Unsustainable groundwater extraction
   [eg] 90% of all GW extraction in India.

4. Virtual water trade is unaccounted

way ahead
- → Circular water management
- → Phytoremediation
- → Traditional conservation structures like Johads, Surangam etc
- → Micro irrigation.

Water is bedrock of all human existence, ~~but~~ ~~now~~ and must be conserved to avert 3rd world war according to Dublin principles

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Arctic retreat is specially pronuced, as compared to other ~~zones~~ cryospheric zones, which has wide ranging affects ~~to~~ on resources rivalry, water security etc.

Drivers of Arctic Retreat

(1) Global warming : heating of the earth.

eg Earth warmer by 1.2°C as compared to pre-industrial levels (IPCC).

(2) Arctic Amplification : phenomena of 2-4 times greater warming

(3) Albedo affect : melting ice reduces reflection of sunlight by white ice → further warming.

(4) Affect of warm currents

[eg] like Gulf current

(5) Resource race in the region

[eg] Russia's nuclear ice breakers.

Impact of Arctic retreat on ecosystem

(1) Rise of sea level.

(2) Zombie Ice and broken ice sheets

[eg] OK Jokul extinct in Iceland.

(3) Extinction of species like.

Polar bear.

[eg] needs ice to hunt seals / fish.

(4) Slowing down of Antarctica circulation → less mixing of water

Arctic is one of the tipping points in the climate change (IPCC), which shall cause irreversible and devastating changes in earth's ecosystems

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Companies like Amazon, Space x have been actively pursuing the possibility of space tourism services, that shall enable the people in experiencing ~~be~~ extra-terrestrial environment, literally.

Bnt challenges Remain

① exhorbitant costs : shall enable only few super-rich to partake this experience.

② Safety concerns : because of. space Debris, Kessler effect etc.

③ Commercialise the space sector → contrary to its status as. global commons

(4) Opportunity cost : wasteful luxury against pending goals of removing poverty (SDG 1), hunger (SDG 2), etc.

(5) No significant spin off benefits
→ as opposed to scientific missions to space.
eg Chandrayaan 3.

Measures to address

(1) Preceed manned tourism with robotic missions first, to test safety
(2) ~~Include~~ Test Rescue capsules, and other safety devices.
(3) Space tourism can be made contingent on interest and merit rather than wealth.

Finally, private sector should be made a party to the liability convention to address any harms arising out of it.

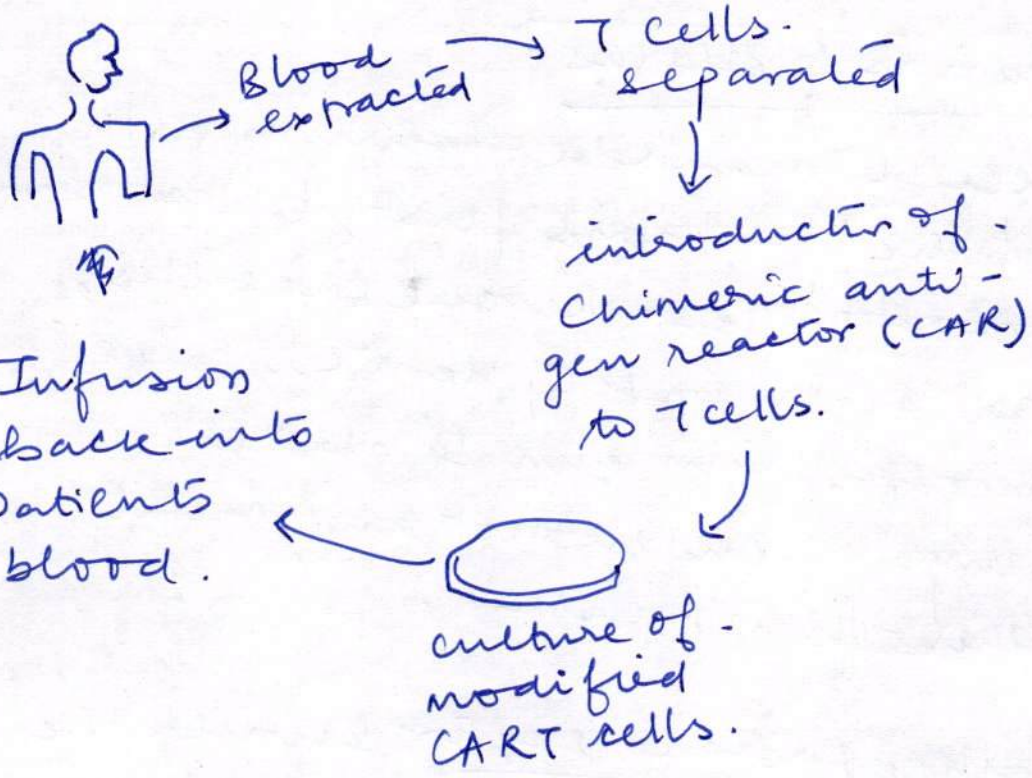
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CART therapy refers to the modification of the patients' own T cells (immunity mainly) to fight against cancer cells.



CART process against Cancer.

Benefits of CART over CRISPR-Cas9

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) less chance of body rejecting the treatment: because no foreign element introduced

(2) faster

(3) Apprehensions of off targeting and unintended mutations in Crispr-Cas9.

(4) less intrusive than Crispr technology.

(5) Difficult to use Crispr technology against multitude of cancer cells. not in CART.

Other benefits → faster recovery
→ only one time treatment required (unlike chemotherapy
→ No radiations required - less chance of relapse.

CART therapy shows much promise in its ability to ~~treat~~ cure cancer and thus must become the focus of cancer research.

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The christchurch shooting in France and radicalisation of youths over facebook in India. Show the role of emerging technologies in enhancing threat of radical extremist organisations.

Need for concerted global efforts

① Technologies defy boundaries, and thus no nation alone can tackle.
Eg Recruitment of volunteers by ISIS in India.

② Radicalisation and terror incidents through propaganda.
Eg Youtube channels banned by MIB recently.

(2) Lone wolf attacks and DIY. Terrorism rather than network of planned operations

[Eg] Gun violence/Shootings in USA

(4) Regime of privacy in west and democratic countries.

(5) Xenophobia because of increasing globalisation, culture shocks and migrations.

[Eg] Root cause to be addressed collectively

Way Forward

- Balance privacy with efficient detection of radicalisation
  [Eg] PIB fact checking unit
- Opportunities of gainful employment to all.
- Criminalise fake news.

India should sign the Declaration on the future of internet so to share its concerns and negotiate a way forward on dealing collectively with extremism.

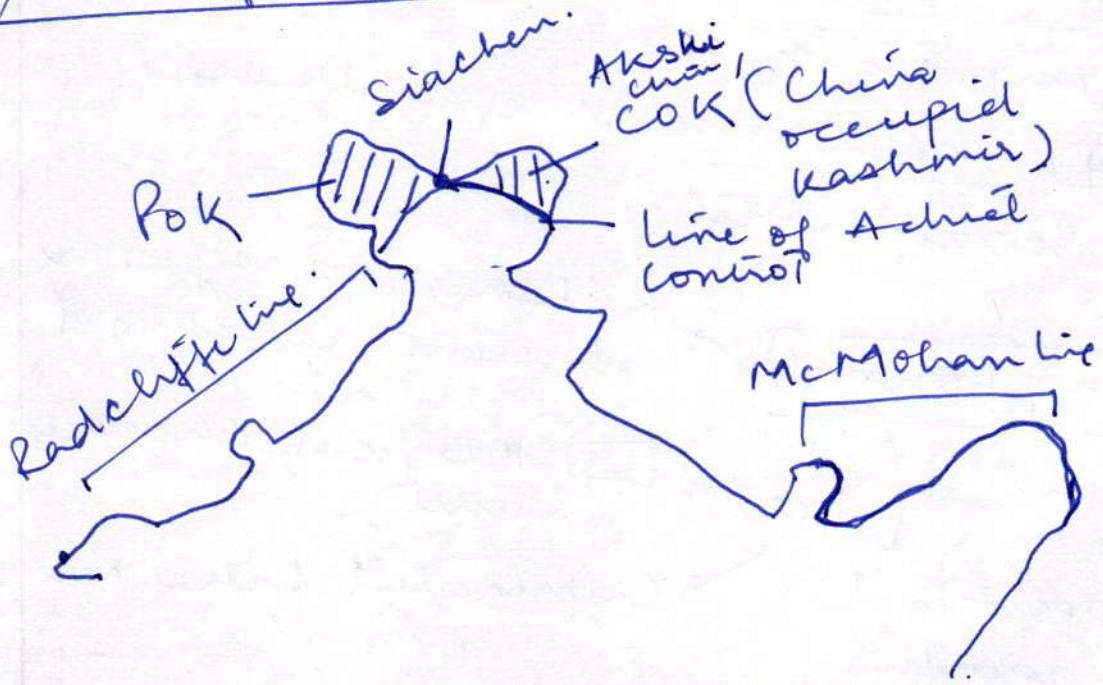
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Line of Actual Control is the boundary between China and India, and remains tense because of annexation of Aksai Chin after 1962 war



India's disputed borders.

Factors causing tensions in LAC

(1) Frequent skirmishes and stand offs.

- eg Doklam stand off.
- eg Lathur La pass.
- eg. Galwan valley stand off.

(2) Rapid development of border infrastructure by China.

- eg China Pakistan economic corridor (CPEC)
- eg Military roads and airstrips

(3) Aggressive and expansionist stance of China.

- eg claiming Arunachal Pradesh as part of Palm and 5 fingers

(4) Cartographic Warfare

- both China and Pakistan maps show entire Kashmir to be a part of Pakistan, and Aksai chin to China

Role of ITBP -

(1) Manns the borders along the LAC and McMohan line.

(2)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

~~Land productivity is an outdated~~

~~fram~~

Irrigation productivity measures the productivity of agricultural production per unit of water used for irrigation rather than per unit area of land.

Need for shift from land to Irrigation water productivity

① scarcity of water resources: as
→ need for more efficient use this
→ Contrastingly, land available is fixed.

② land productivity is an outdated concept

(3) More consistent with ongoing schemes.

[eg] 'Per drop more crop' under PM Krishi Sinchayee yojna.

(4) Can be an effective indicator of where to invest, and government interventions. [eg] Canal development [eg] micro irrigation.

(5) Help shift from water guzzling crops to hardy crops like millets (eg).

(6) More efficient agricultural practices development

[eg] Direct seeding of rice.

[eg] System of Rice intensification

(7) Mitigation and Adaptation to climate changes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

1. land productivity has become an accepted metric of productivity

2. Rain fed areas : difficult to measure irrigation productivity

Eg 48% of agriculture in India is rain fed.

3. Shall shift focus away from
- balanced use of fertilisers -
- scientific management of soil. Eg ~~Amit Dhaorhas~~

4. Eg PM Pranam

Way ahead
- Develop composite indicator rather than choosing one.
- Adopt micro irrigation (soil-water productivity)

Agriculture, as the employer of more than 40% of population is the bedrock of Indian economy, and must be made more productive on all fronts like irrigation, land, fertilisers et.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Union Budget 2023-24 has unveiled a Green Hydrogen policy for sustainable energy sector.

Green Hydrogen ⟸ water-electrolysis ↑ Renewable energy source

Production of Green Hydrogen.

Role of Green Hydrogen

(1) Almost no green house emissions and pollution.

(2) No fossil fuels involved: this line alternate to fossil based economy

(3) Reduce carbon intensity of the economy.

eg NDC: reduce C intensity by 45%.

(4) Can be easily used in all form of vehicles, industrial use etc

Role of Green Hydrogen Mission

(1) Provide necessary financial and policy support to manufacturers

eg through viability Gap funding.

(2) Centres of excellence for R&D in green hydrogen

(3) Set a policy framework for production, transportation and storage.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4). Pave the way from fossil economy to Hydrogen based economy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges to be considered

1. Safety: Inflammable at room temperature
2. Difficult to store and transport
3. Takes a lot of space in being stored as gas.
4. Bottlenecks in battery storage system.

Green Hydrogen mission shall enable India to meet its goal of net zero emissions by 2070, as well as diversify and fortify its energy sector against geopolitical and ecological concerns.

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

living wage, considered by government, may be defined as adequate remuneration for ensuring decent living conditions and opportunity for growth for onself and one's family.

Difference between living wage and Minimum wage.

Living wage	Minimum wage.
(1) adequate returns for ensuring decent living and growth opportunities	(1) Only meets basic needs. like food, shelter etc.
(2) Maximalist approach	(2) Minimalist approach
(3) Idealistic eg Amartya Sen capability model.. (human focus.)	(3) Instrumental eg increase demographic dividend

Benefits of living wage

(1) Focusses on human development in a holistic sense, and development of capabilities.

(2) Considers non monetary aspects of living as well.
[eg] entertainment
[eg] Peace and stability.

(3) Based on an expansive definition of Article 21. (Maneka Gandhi case) rather than just bodily safety.

(4) Accords dignity to the worker as a citizen
→ Minimum wage only treats them as productive instruments.

Challenges

(1) Burden on public exchequer:
[eg] Around 4% of Budget goes into transfer payments like subsidies.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Better to subsidise essential services than one off payment

[eg] possibility of misuse / frivolous use of money

(3) lack of implementation of even minimum wage

[eg] Informal sector economy

(4) Lack of Political will

[eg] Universal Basic income has disappeared from conversations.

(5) Gender disparity

[eg] Almost 90% women work in informal sector, where implementation of any scheme is patchy.

(6) Way forward → Sign ILO convention on labour.
→ Channelise labour living wage through Company act amendment
→ Amend labour code.

Working class welfare is the determining factor behind success of Amrit Kaal

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Union Budget (A. 112) is an annual document prepared by Department of Economic Affairs, finance Ministry, laying out the planned priorities and expenditure for the next year, as well as sources of revenue.

Affects of Budget on all sectors of the economy

This can be demonstrated through Budget 2023-24, which affects

① Women: Mahila Samman Patra

② Education [Eg] Digital library
[Eg] Eklavya school

③ Taxes.

[eg] Cut customs duty on electric coils

[eg] Increase customs on precious metal articles

④ Tribal development

[eg] PVTG development mission.

Lack of scrutiny on Budget process and provision

① Majority will ~~of~~ dominates the legislative exercise

[eg] If government is in majority, there is no scope for legislative check on budget provision without government cooperation.

② Guillotine provision

[eg] All demand for grants deemed passed after 20 days of ~~discu~~ voting, if not already considered.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) No effective say of Rajya Sabha. (RS)

eg: Budget only laid in RS, not introduced

eg Rajya Sabha can only suggest changes, not reject provisions.

(4) No Presidential Check.

eg President cannot send back the budget with suggestions

(5) Poor discussion of provisions and impacts in media and public

(6) Dense language of budget, incomprehensible to layman.

(7) No provision for seek-up public comments and objections.

Way forward
- → window of 15 days for public comments
- → easy version of budget released for public
- → Budget to be passed by 2/3rd majority.

"Sabka Saath, Sabka vikas" should start from reforming budget process.

www.visionias.in

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is the largest producer of milk, owing to the white revolution of 1960s and 1970s and successful experiments like AMUL cooperative.

However, productivity challenges remain

(1). Diseases among cattle are prevalent

Eg. lumpy cow disease.

Eg. Brucellosis and foot & Mouth disease.

(2) low productivity of indigenous breeds barring some like Sahiwal and Red Sindhi

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) No sustainable and humane method of dealing with old and unproductive cows.

(4) Poor condition of Goshalas
— poor funding and support

(5) lack of organisation of livestock owners into Producer organisations, FPOs, cooperatives etc.

(6). Poor backward and forward linkages.
eg inaccessibility of cold chains, etc leading to spoilage.

(7). Poor Quality of feed, consisting of mostly dry fodder. → low productivity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way Forward

1. Artificial insemination of cattle for more productive breeds.
   [eg] expedite Gokul Yojna
2. Find indigenous productive breeds.
3. Protein rich and nutritious feed.
   [eg] Soyabean feed.
4. Disease elimination programmes and veterinary centre.
   [eg] national programme for eliminating FMD & Brucellosis.

The livestock sector must be developed, in accordance with the vision of Directive principles of scientific management of cattle through a 2nd Sustainable white revolution.

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The agricultural sector is going through a crisis, because of climate change related factors as well as faulty agricultural practices

Impact of climate change on agriculture
- ① Shifting rainfall patterns.
- ② erratic precipitation
- ③ Intense heat
  - [eg] drying of sucrose in sugarcane
- Increasing pests
  - [eg] migration of locust swarms from west Asia because of climate change.

Impact of agricultural practices on extreme weather events

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1). Canal and tubewell irrigation via flooding
→ leading to increased evaporation that causes increased rains.

(2) Livestock sector
→ use of methanogenic feed makes it one of the largest emitters of methane.

(3) Methane (260% of pre-industrial levels) → Greenhouse effect → Global warming

(3) Use of water guzzling crops
[eg] 89% of groundwater extraction because of agriculture imbalance

(4). Stubble Burning of rice crops remains → pollution and global warming.
[eg] Punjab, Haryana, West UP.

(5). Encroachment of forests to turn into crop lands

⇒ Reduce carbon sinks.

→ cutting of mangroves reduce natural barriers against Tsunami

Strategy under National Agriculture Dm Plan

(1) Promote sustainable agriculture practices

[eg] Micro irrigation, Drip and Sprinkler irrigation.

(2) Adopt hardy crops like millets

(3) Precision and smart agriculture

(4) Zonation of ~~as~~ areas vulnerable to extreme weather events

(5). Real time monitoring and communication.

Shielding the agricultural sector from increasing extreme weather events is a must to double farmer income.

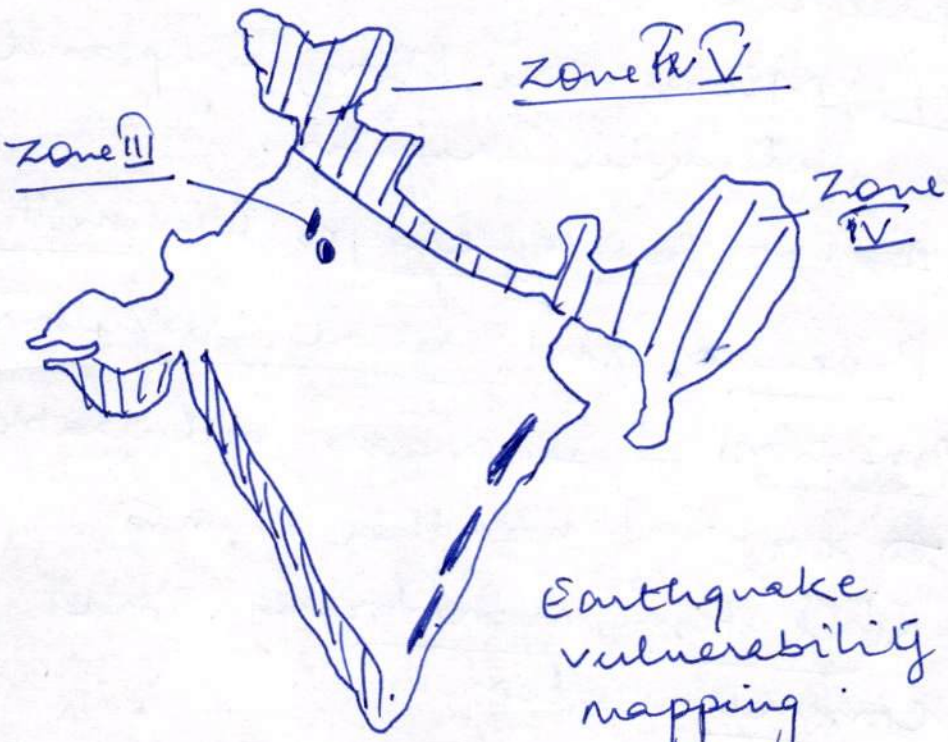
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Seismic zone mapping of India places areas like Himalayas, North east region, capital city of Delhi in extremely vulnerable zones.



Earthquake vulnerability mapping.

Impacts of quake vulnerability
- → loss of life and property eg Bhuj, 2011
- → Coastal earthquakes ⇒ erosion & Tsunamis eg. Tsunami of 2004
- → landslides.

Institutional measures for mitigating losses

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. Early warning system: with sns surface sensors, Richometer etc.

2. Earthquake vulnerability zonation mapping: for special efforts in vulnerable areas.

3. NDMA guidelines for earthquakes
   a) Early warning system
   b) local capacity building
   c) enforce building codes.
   d) communication and information
   e) Mock drills.

4. Membership of Sendai framework. with its focus on 4. priority areas
   - understand disaster risk
   - Invest
   - Improve governance
   - Preparedness.

(3) National Disaster Management Act 2005 established national and state DM. authorities; funds etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges	Gaps.

(1) Overburdening the terrain in vulnerable areas

[eg] Tapoy Taporan Vishnugad hydro project in Joshimath

(2) Quarrying and Mining in western ghats

(3) Poor enforcement of building codes

(4) Urban sprawl and haphazard development of cities like Delhi.

PM's 10 point agenda, with its focus on seeing development and disaster as "2 sides of the same coin" and thus mainstreaming DM in development should be adopted in all its dimensions.

18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Net energy gain refers to the situation in which the nuclear reaction exists more energy than what has ~~got~~ put into it, which enables it to achieve ignition

[Advantages of Nuclear fusion]

(1) less polluting than nuclear fission technologies. (less nuclear waste)

(2) Produce more energy than fission or any other source of renewable energy.

∴ future of non-fossil energy

(3) More Stable

Eg Self limiting reactions which will prevent a run off and melt down of reactors

(4) Can be used in producing other renewable energy.

Eg Pink Hydrogen : through electrolysis using nuclear energy

(5) Non exhaustible source of energy because of high energy intensity ~~and~~ with a small amount of fuel

(6) Scope in India

- Immense source of thorium in monazite sands

→ Uranium found in : Rohil-Ghatcshwar, Jaduguda etc.

Challenges

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Pollution

[eg] Kudankulam protests against hot water discharged in water bodies → heat pollution.

② high initial costs

③ Opportunity cost

[eg] millions of people go hungry

④ Possibility of nuclear accidents

[eg] Fukushima, 2011

[eg] Chernobyl, ~~20~~ 1986.

* India should not shy away from experimenting with nuclear energy. Investing in Tokomaks (fusion reactors) and small scale reactors can help it chart a sustainable path towards producing 50% of energy from non-fossil source (NDC)

19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Money laundering refers to the illegal and illegitimate process of making ~~be~~ illegal of black money seem legal.

3 layered process of ML
1. Placement – placing illegal money in legal systems
2. Layering – Complex transactions
3. Integration – part of formal economy.

The recent amendment to PMLA' 2002 makes it an extraditable offense, and gives enhanced powers to ED to attack and seize assets.

Efficacy of PMLA '2002

(1). Makes money laundering an offence and this provides legal mechanism to cut links with terror funding

(2) ED is armed with immense powers to seize, attach assets related to the offence.

(3) A right step in enforcing fiscal discipline and financial integrity.

(4) Prevents losses to the government revenue because of illegal acts.

(5) Provides a basis for cooperation with international ML initiatives like (membership of) FTFA and ILO.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges and Concerns.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) not enough safeguards against the misuse of act

(2) Can be used to target opposition leaders and curb democratic dissent

[eg] ED raids on Manish Sisodia.

(3) Need for bolstering ~~&~~ agreements for extradition

[eg] Nirav Modi and Vijay Mallya still not extradited.

PMLA is an effective instrument for countering Money laundering and Terror financing. If concerns are ~~are~~ addressed, it can be a genuine step towards making India a $5 trillion economy

20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has a vast coastline of around 7500 km and this has heightened stakes in the security of in the Indian ocean region (IOR), for its international trade (95% through ocean route), coastal safety and fishing industry.

Security Threats in IOR.

1. Chinese presence rising: leading to encirclement of or string of pearls strategy

Eg 99 year lease of Hambantota port (Sri Lanka) through Debt diplomacy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Piracy operations

[eg] in Persian Gulf, Red Sea and Strait of Malacca where much of international trade happens.

(3) Climate change: leading to rise of Indian ocean level and marine heat waves

[eg] Indian ocean water rise by 1-2 cm per year.

(4) Disputed territory

[eg] Sir Creek with Pakistan.

(5) Interest of other global players in IOR.

[eg] USA interested in indo pacific

Strategy / way Forward

(1). Counter Chinese dominance

through multilateralism

[eg] BIMSTEC, SAARC, even SCO.

(2) Anti piracy operations in affected area

[eg] Operation Sankalp in Persian Gulf.

(3) Mitigation and adapatation to deal with climate crisis

long terms

a) eg. IFLEDS

eg Panchamrita

eg Net zero by 2070.

short term

[eg] Indonesia shifting capital from Jakarta to Nusantara.

(4) ~~Ant~~ Military operations with global players to evolve cooperation

[eg]

(5) Cooperation with other stakeholders in IOR. on development

[eg] SAGAR (security & growth for all in the region.

[eg] IORA

Through the above strategies, India can become a net security provider in the IOR.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK